

WEST BRANCH
FARMER

From the New York Working Farmer.
Cooked Food for Cattle—Value of
Roots in Fattening Cattle, Etc.

Weston, Somerset Co., N. J.,
March 8th 1850.

Prof. Mares—Dear Sir—Enclosed you
have an account of my recent experiment,
made at your request, in feeding cattle
with cooked food, &c.

I selected two pair of cattle from among
eight pair, which were similarly conditioned,
and which I had fed alike, and for about
the same time. They were weighed on the
first of January.

No. 1 weighed	1620 lbs.
2	1750
3	1670
4	1810

Nos. 1 and 2 were fed during January
on 9 lbs. of corn and oats, (not ground)
in the proportion of nine parts corn to five
parts oats by measure, and boiled in a three
barrel kettle, in which was placed thirty-
six gallons of water, one and a half quarts
of salt, and about seven bushels of grain
mixed as above—boiled this mixture for
two hours, using an armful of dry wood
and two bushels of corn-cobs as fuel. I
then cover the kettle, placing over the cover
a horse blanket, keeping in the steam
and preventing too rapid cooking and by
this means the contents of the kettle will
remain warm and soft until fed.

Nos. 3 and 4 had 10 lbs. of ground feed
mixed in the same proportion of oats and
corn (but not cooked,) each day. In every
other particular all four were fed alike—
each pair having a small quantity of car-
rots and turnips each day, with as much
common hay and corn stalks as they
choose to eat.

On the first of February they were again
weighed.

No. 1 weighed 1725 lbs., having gained 105	
2	1850
3	1680
4	1810

Weight Feb 1st, 3575 lbs.

Jan 1st, 3370—Gain in 1 month 205

Nos. 1 and 2, it will be recollected, had
cooked food during the month of January,
and gained 205 lbs.

No. 3 weighed 1750 lbs., having gained 80

No. 4 1550 40

Weight Feb 1st, 3300 lbs.

Jan 1st, 3180—Gain in 1 month 120

Nos. 3 and 4 were fed on raw feed
ground, and one pound per day greater
in quantity than that fed to Nos. 1
and 2, (not ground, but cooked) and still,
although in every other particular they
were fed and cared for alike, the difference
in favor of cooked feed is very large. The
expense of grinding being greater than the
expense of cooking, the economy is every
way in favor of the cooked feed.

Gain with cooked feed, 205 lbs.

Gain with raw feed 120

Gain in favor of cooked feed, 85 lbs.

On the first of February I ceased to use
turnips and carrots, and substituted best
clover hay for common hay and corn
stalks.

Fearing the great difference in favor of
cooked feed might arise in part from the
peculiarity of the cattle, particular state of
health, or some other accidental cause, I
now changed them, and put Nos. 3 and 4
on the cooked feed, and Nos. 1 and 2 on
raw feed, increasing the quantity of feed
to each pair, one pound.

Previous to commencing the experiment
on the first of January, each pair had been
accustomed to use some roots, pumpkins,
&c., and this may account for the change I
am about to describe after a discontinuance
of the roots.

From the 1st of February to the 1st of
March, Nos. 1 and 2 were fed on ground
raw feed, Nos. 3 and 4 on whole cooked
feed.

On the 1st of March they were weighed
again, when

Nos. 3 and 4, on cooked feed, had gained 47

Nos. 1 and 2, on raw feed, had gained 22

Difference in favor of cooked feed 25

It will be seen from the above, that al-
though the cooked feed at least cost contin-
ued to produce most growth, and in about
the same relative proportion, still each pair,
when fed with roots in addition, gained
much more rapidly than when fed on grain
and clover alone.

I would remark, that 16 lbs. of corn and
oats in the proportion before named, when
cooked, will weigh, 34 lbs. If you think
he above would be useful to your readers,
you may publish it in the Working Far-
mer.

Yours truly,
JAMES CAMPBELL.

The above letter is of inestimable value,
and we hope our readers will repeat the
experiment fairly. The results obtained
by Mr. Campbell are in accordance with
those of other experimenters, and should
no longer be confined to the practice of the
few.

We hope Mr. Campbell and others will
experiment further and ascertain the com-
parative value of carrots and turnips for
fattening cattle, when used with cooked
corn, or cooked corn and oats. The pecu-
liar property of the carrot is to gelatinize
the watery contents of the stomach, and
this is due to the pectic acid contained in
the carrot. Food when gelatinized, is more

easily digested, and hence, instead of large
portions of starch, gluten, &c., being waste-
d excrement, it will be appropriated to
flesh making. We believe the same facts
to be pertinent in relation to milk cows, and
we do not believe that at the usual prices
of corn and other grains, that milk can be
furnished at a cost of less than two cents
per quart, without the use of carrots or
some other root, and cooked feed. We
fed our oxen one winter on cut corn stalks,
steamed until swollen and tender, with
cooked corn meal; they worked hard dur-
ing the whole time, and were well condi-
tioned in the spring.

Our readers will recollect the letter of
Mr. P. Mason, of Somerville, in our last
number, in which he states that his pork
led on cooked corn, cost him but 4 cents
per lb. We have since learned, from an-
other correspondent, that by cooking his
corn and feeding it to hogs, it paid him
ninety-eight cents per bushel.—[E. W. F.]

From the Maine Farmer.

Digging Potatoes vs digging Gold.
[We have been favored by Mr. Win-
gate Frost of Limington with a copy of the
Columbia Courier, published in New Bedford
in 1802. We have perused the ven-
erable sheet with a good deal of interest.
The following extract is most applicable to
our times, since the California excitement,
and demonstrates that Agriculture is there
more to be depended upon as a means of
prosperity than mines of Gold.]

It is related that a certain Chinese Em-
peror, when a rich mine had been discov-
ered and opened in his dominions, ordered
it to be shut; alleging it would injure the
public, by diverting the people from the in-
dustrious pursuits of husbandry. This
impartial mandate was not so chimerical
and unreasonable as most people might
think it to be. Anything that tends to a
general relaxation of industry is a public
evil, and, even though it should bring tem-
porary riches, would be sure to terminate
in poverty.

The acquisition of the Spanish mines
rendered the Spaniards, firstly rich, then
lazy, and finally poor. And if there are
now vast rich and extensive mines (a
thing not impossible) within the United
States, far distant be the inauspicious day
that shall discover them to the inhabitants.
The discovery of such mines would be a
great national calamity, as they would be-
come a substitute for industry, and would
tend, first to idleness, pride and luxury,
and ultimately to national poverty and
wretchedness—and more particularly, as
they would draw off the attention of people
from cultivating the surface of the earth
which is an infinitely better source of na-
tional wealth, than digging gold from its
bowels.

In such a vast agricultural country as
ours, husbandry ought to be the first and
principal occupation, which should employ
at least nine tenths of its male inhabitants.
And men who would be expert and excel-
lent farmers, must make this their only
calling; for it is a business that requires
study and forethought, and daily care and
attention.

He that by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

The Milk-Maid's Ear-Guard.

Every one who has had "gumption"
enough to milk a cow, has experienced the
miseries of a rap, now and then, over the
ears, and sometimes in the face and
eyes, by that effectual fly-brusher—the
cow's tail. This is most troublesome in
fly-time, but sometimes a cow, either be-
ing naturally ticklish, or uneasy from
some other cause, will use her lash in
mid-winter, when that appendage is not in
a condition to give you a very favorable
idea of its savory or odoriferous condition.
We have often thought that some simple
mode of obviating this evil would be of
great service to milkers; but we could
never hit upon anything that suited us,
and so we have always, when milking,
borne the indignation like a martyr. Being
at Col. Sweet's, in Hartford, Oxford Co.,
not long ago, we saw his son, while milking,
use one of the most simple, and at the
same time effectual contrivances for pro-
tecting your ears, in such cases, that you
can imagine. On inquiring into the origin
of it, we were informed that it was believed
to be first used (in that vicinity, at least),
by the late John Allen, of Peru. It is
made in the following manner:

Take a rope of good size, say that which
is called inch rope, and cut a piece off
about six feet long. Tie the ends together,
and make a loop hoop. Spread this open,
and throw it over the cow's back, in such
way that the upper part of it will lie across
the loins and forward of the hip bones, and
the hinder part fall over and enclose the
rump of the cow, and hang down about
half way from the root of the tail to the
hocks and gambrel joints.

This is all, and poor mully will find on
whisking her tail, that there is a limit to its
circumference, and although it is neither tied nor
chained, nor slavery entailed, the "area
of its freedom" is nevertheless essentially
curtailed, and the milkmaid's ears no longer
annoyed.—Maine Farmer.

Farmers frequently notice that some of
their neighbors slip to town and sell their
produce when the price is up. But they
never notice how it is they always hit the
market. The secret is very simple. They
take the newspaper.

News & Notions.

The subject of land titles excites earnest
discussion in San Francisco, and holders
are likely to be disturbed under the laws
governing the sale of municipal lands.

The water of the Red Sea appears to be
32 feet higher than the Mediterranean;
and the Gulf of Mexico is 38 feet higher
than the Pacific.

We have no objection to newspaper
borrowing, provided every man takes one
to lend.

A large fire occurred at Chagres on the
evening of Saturday, March 23d, by which
a large part of the town was consumed.

The assembly of New York, on Friday,
passed a homestead exemption bill, by a
vote of 97 to 34. [It has since passed in
Senate, and becomes a law.]

The earth is believed to increase in heat
a degree in every 15 to 20 years in depth.

Mr. Calhoun married, in 1811, Miss
Florida Calhoun, daughter of John Ewing
Calhoun, for many years U. S. Senator
from South Carolina. By her he had sev-
en children—five sons and two daughters.

Mountains present their precipitous faces
to the sea and their slopes to the land.

Major Gen. Sir Hercules Pakenham, G.
C. B., brother of Sir Edward Pakenham,
who fell at New Orleans, died in Antom,
Ireland, on the 7th of March.

The Clover Crop.—The Hagerstown
Md. News says that it is a pretty general
opinion, that owing to the unusual severity
of the weather for the past month, the
crop of clover has been greatly injured, if
not entirely destroyed.

It is estimated that the Sugar crop of
Texas next year will yield 10,000 hhd.

The Cleveland (O.) Plaindealer notices
the death of Dr. Saml Strong, of Elyria,
after a short illness, occasioned as was
supposed by a newspaper attack upon his
character.

There has been a great freshet in the
Mohawk, and much property carried off.
The water was higher than ever before
known.

About fifteen Million Dollars of Califor-
nia gold have been received at the Philad.
Mint up to this time; while the value of
the property, including gold and silver,
taken out of the country to California, is at
least fifty Million Dollars, leaving the bal-
ance of trade strongly against us.

Passengers may now go from Philad. to
Pittsburg in 50 hours, without staging at
all; the Central Rail-Road being finished
as far as Jackstown, Huntingdon county.

Abraham Lockwood, aged 51, a rich
merchant in New York city, committed
suicide last week, by cutting his throat, on
account of business perplexities, and the
fear of coming to want.

A correspondent of the New Orleans
Crescent, writing from Salt Lake, Decret,
giving an account of the Mormons, says:
"There is a great number of settlers from
Alabama and Mississippi, who have come
to this place with their negroes and hold
them here the same as they did formerly."

The omnibus and stage proprietors of
New York lose annually \$500 horses.

Benjamin Bender, who killed his brother
in Perry county, some time since, has been
acquitted by the Jury on the ground of
insanity, and sent to the Penitentiary for
safe keeping.

The publishers of the Charleston Mer-
cury have published an edition of "John C.
Calhoun's last Speech," on satin, arranged
for framing, at \$2 plain, and \$5 in gold.

Sterrett's large flouring mill, recently
burnt at Lewistown, will be in operation
again by the 15th of August.

The first Printing in England it is stated
was executed on the 26th March, 1471.

The Washington Republic of the 12th
says, Mr. Chas. Wilson, connected with
the Coast Survey, was married on Wed-
nesday evening to Miss Little of Washing-
ton city, and on the following morning,
the bride found her husband dead in bed
beside her. The jury of inquest had the
matter under investigation, and returned a
verdict that his death was caused by imtem-
perance in drinking spirits.

The California Legislature has divided the
State into twenty-five counties.

A child of John Turner, of Camden, of
7 years, fell from a fence a day or two ago
on a sharp stick, which penetrated to his
bowels and caused his death after some
hours of excruciating pain.

When the man-of-war, Constellation,
was prepared to leave Norfolk in 1846,
one moonlight night, two rats were discov-
ered on the plank coming into the vessel.
The former was leading the other by a
straw, one end of which each held in his
mouth. Both were captured, when the
surprising fact was discovered that the one
led by the other was stone blind. His
faithful friend was trying to get him on
board, where he would have comfortable
quarters during a three years' voyage.

The latest advices from Liberia are flat-
tering. Agriculture was flourishing, and
commerce rapidly augmenting. The Leg-
islature adjourned on the 5th of January.
J. J. Roberts had been re-elected President.

Mr. Dickinson, of New York, is about
to introduce a bill in Congress to abolish
copper cents, and to substitute in their
place a coin about the size of a half dime,
composed of silver and copper.

Mr. Fletcher Thompson, who resides
upon the east side of Attean Pond, Dead
River, Maine, fell a pine tree, a few days
since, from which he obtained four bears
and four thousand feet of lumber. This
is what a printer would call a fat take.

Boston, April 6, 1850.
The family of the late Dr. Parkman, to-
day, paid, voluntarily, to Mr. Littlefield,
the \$3,000 reward offered by them, soon
after Dr. Parkman's disappearance.

THE CHRONICLE.

H. C. HICKOX, Editor.
O. N. WORDEN, Publisher.

At \$1.50 cash in advance, \$1.75 in three months, \$2.00
within the year, and \$2.50 at the end of the year.
Agents in Philadelphia—V. B. Palmer and E. W. Carr.

Lewistown, Pa.

Wednesday Morning, April 17.

Homestead Exemption.

The Legislature of New York last week
passed a \$1000 Homestead Exemption bill,
which has been signed by the Governor, and
is now the law of that State. We quote
the following comments thereon from the
Tribune.

"The obligation to pay debts is not found
in human laws, nor bounded by them. A
debt is not paid because the debtor has a
certificate of bankruptcy; it must ever
subsist until discharged in full or by a com-
promise to which the creditor is a party. But
a man is under other obligations than those
to his creditors—obligations to his God, his
country, his family and himself. He has no
moral right to starve himself nor freeze his
children in order to pay a debt sooner than
he otherwise could do. He has no right to
pledge what is indispensable to his family's
health in order to help a friend or make a
speculation. And what he has no right him-
self to do, the law should not compel him to
do. Hereafter, in so far as the Homestead is
concerned, the law of New York will not at-
tempt it."

"We trust that among the fruits of this
Exemption will be greater circumspection
and discrimination in granting credits. Credit
is one of the best things man has devised
and about the worst abused. Thousands live
on credit who have no right to any such
thing. None but an honest man ought to be
able to pass his word instead of coin—a
rogue's word is not worth its face, no
matter how rich he may be. No one should
have facility to run in debt for the means
of ostentatious display, of sensual gratifica-
tion or of hazardous adventure. Earn before
you spend, should be the general rule, and
credit should be extended mainly to those who
use it to fit themselves with the means and
implements of useful productive labor."

"We trust that among the fruits of this
Exemption will also be a more universal
desire, a more self-denying endeavor, to
own and enjoy Homes. Almost any young
man who knows how to work at twenty
one might at twenty-six own a cottage and
lot if a city mechanic, or a tolerable dwell-
ing and forty to one hundred and sixty
acres of fair land if a farmer, if he should
really and steadily try. It is not the thing
to marry and take your bride to some
other man's house—it is not fairly taking
her home. If our young men would ear-
nestly, consistently try to have a home of
their own, there need no great proportion
of them come short of it. But to effect any-
thing they must try thoroughly—put aside
frolics and balls, eschew idleness, pitch the
sparkling glass sheer overboard, and send
the tobacco or cigar-box spinning after it.
And will not the assurance that if they
hereafter acquire homes no reverse of for-
tune, no unlucky endorsements, can turn
them out of the premises thus made their
own, impel thousands to new exertions
to secure Homes? We believe it—almost
know it. Free Homes for ever!"

There is quite a spice of romance
connected with the Chilique marriage
published in our Hymenal record this
week. The groom, who now works at
the boat-yard here, was formerly a sea-
faring man. The bride is from South
Carolina; and her father, and her former
husband, both of whom have been dead
many years, were wealthy planters. Some
five years ago, the young widow made a
visit to England, in company with her
brother, a southern gentleman of fortune,
and on the return voyage they embarked
in a vessel in which the groom was serving
as a common sailor. By some accident
she was knocked overboard in the harbor
of Liverpool, sank to the bottom and was
given up for lost. Our hero, however, did
not abandon the search. A slight change
in the position of the vessel, discovered her,
the water being remarkably clear, lying
on the ground, twenty feet below the sur-
face, and apparently dead. He instantly
plunged to the bottom, seized her by the
hair and brought her to the top; a large
lock of hair being pulled out in the attempt
and which is still preserved. After some
hours of persevering exertion, she was fi-
nally brought to, and perfectly restored.
She was deeply grateful to the preserver
of her life, and on the homeward voyage
she formed a strong attachment for him,
and a union for life was resolved upon.—
Their plans were, however, frustrated, and
for several years they never met. In the
meantime her fortune became impaired.
Some three or four months ago she heard
of his location here, and immediately
came on from Charleston to see him. Her
uncle, however, overtook her, and carried
her back. She came on again, some three
weeks ago, but was confined to bed for
some time by sickness. Recovering, on
last Sabbath evening the long deferred
nuptial knot was tied, and the rescuer and
rescued are now united in a life-partner-
ship, for better or for worse.

New Goods.—Expected next week

Rural Felicity.

It is so seldom that printers, especially
in the country, get the upperhand of for-
tune so far as to afford to be gentlemen of
leisure, that a live specimen of the kind
would make a fortune for Barnum, if he
should have the good luck to "spot" him.
But if any of our contemporaries should
have sufficient curiosity to call on us for
the purpose, we could pilot them to the
head quarters of precisely such a *rara avis*.

In a suburban villa, some ten furlongs
from where we pen this article, an ex-editor
and printer reposes upon his laurels,
otium cum dignitate, (with oceans of
dignity,) and with no ghosts of delinquent
subscribers to haunt him, enjoys life like
a philosopher. Supposing it possible for
any one of the fraternity to be out of har-
ness long enough to make such a visit,
they would probably find him, like Robin-
son Crusoe and the Kinderhook Magician,
devoted to scientific agriculture, in which
it is said, he takes peculiar delight. But
by way of diversion, resorting occasionally
to his dog and gun, to the supposed
danger of the feathered inhabitants of the
neighboring groves, as they always take
the hint and *wamoo* when they see his
"shooting stick" fired at them. Sometimes
also, he may be seen, taking a steadfast
observation at a cork buoy floating on the
surface of the neighboring stream, to which,
if he is not absent-minded, is generally ap-
pended a writhing temptation for the pica-
resque tribes, whom he would invite out of
their native element into his frying pan—
for he is a great naturalist, and has strong
faith in such chemical modifications. He
fills up the gaps with a careful perusal of
his favorite and only newspaper, the
Chronicle, luxuriating, while so engaged,
over a prime cigar, whose fragrant clouds
supply him with timber for air-castles.—
Like all contemplative persons, he is fond
of solitude; but in sunny weather, seldom
fails to appear in "town," regulating mat-
ters and things in general, meditating upon
the fluctuations in Market street turnpike
stock, and enlivening "Change with his
bobs and bizarre narrations, that prove
the fertility of his fancy, and the exuberant
cheerfulness of a light heart; although
mulo Munchausenorum, (in the Munchau-
sen style,) and in defiance of *esse maxium*,
(of that essential maxim) *Veritas*
Satanum potentia prevalet, (to pre-
vail to tell truth and shame the devil).—
The Major is "one of 'em" emphatically,
and we regret that the necessity of keeping
up our usual variety, forces our friendly
notice to a close—*Verbum nix sapienti*
comprobat.

The New York Daily Tribune in
commencing the 10th Volume, has been
enlarged to a double sheet quarto form, af-
ter the manner of the leading London
Journals, but without any increase of price,
an experiment which can only be sustained
by increased advertising patronage, as the
publishers have to pay almost all they get
for the printed sheet for the white paper
they use. The Tribune is unique in its
character. Scarcely a dozen persons
among the thousands of its readers could
be found to agree in opinion upon the mul-
titudinous doctrines in politics, morals &c.,
that find voice in its columns, yet almost
every one can find something to suit them,
and the paper displays so much talent and
energy, and furnishes such a fund of va-
rious and accurate intelligence, that its mer-
its are of a high order, and its future
prosperity will doubtless greatly outstrip
its past remarkable success. In speaking
of the progress of business, the complica-
tion of interests, and the general diffusion of
the Electric Telegraph, in these go-a-head-
times, the Editor aptly says:
"The time is at hand when the common
farmer, who just now fancied that he lost
his money in a thriftless indulgence when
he subscribed for some cheap Weekly, will
find that he can not do without a Daily,
though he should never read anything in it
but the column devoted to Markets and Pri-
ces. He might as wisely attempt to econo-
mize by using an eleventh-century law,
or letting his horse go unharnessed, as by al-
lowing his competitors and the buyers of his
products to have the news a day ahead of
him. Rapidly as the taste for reading ex-
pands, the necessity of reading is fast out-
stripping it."

"The Sullivan Eagle" is the title of
a new paper edited and published at Cher-
ry, Sullivan county, Pa., for "the Proprie-
tors," but who they are is not stated. Its
motto is "Sullivan County, and her inter-
ests," but as they are likely to be, as here-
tofore, somewhat conflicting it is hard to
tell on which side of the fence the Eagle is
likely to be found. In politics it appears
to be non-committal. Its mechanical ap-
pearance is creditable. We wish it and the
new county all reasonable prosperity.
The village of Cherry is likely to flour-
ish, as we see two lawyers and one doctor
advertised already.

P. S. The county records, &c., of Sul-
livan have been legislated back to Laporte,
and the Governor is to appoint three Com-
missioners to locate the Seat of Justice, fi-
nally.

We learn that two of the large
New York boats, that left for tide last
week—one from this place, and one from
Selinsgrove—ran on the rocks in the Con-
ewago falls. But they lie in such a po-
sition that they can be got off, without much
injury, at the first rise in the river.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

An Act has been passed providing that
hereafter "no person shall be entitled to
damages done to his or her crops, land or
premises by the horses, cattle, swine, or
sheep of another person, unless such crops,
land or premises were enclosed with a
substantial fence, at least four and a half
feet high." [Wonder how our farmers
and "the rest of mankind" will like that?]

Gov. Johnston has vetoed the Appor-
tionment Bill, and others were immediately
reported in both Houses, but are not yet
acted on.

The Conference Committee on the Bank
Bill have reported, but no final action has
been taken on the subject.

The Harrisburg & Sunbury Rail-Road
Bill has passed finally—also a Supplement
to the Locomotive Mutual Insurance Com-
pany—and a bill for a State Road from
Millerstown to Millburg.

As the hundred days draw to a close,
business is hurried thro' in great confusion.
Omnibus bills, covering almost every sub-
ject under the heavens, and to which all
kinds of amendments are attached, are read
by their titles only, and rushed through,
without one-fourth of the members know-
ing what they are voting on. The corre-
spondent of The Pennsylvania says:

"This mode of legislation is rich in the
extreme, and it has gone so far that no title
indicates, in the slightest particular, the
object of the bill. All manner of corpora-
tions are created under cover of the title.
It is a fast way of legislating, and no mis-
take. While the force is going on, the
space immediately in front of the Speaker's
Chair is literally crowded with members,
all anxious and jostling each other out of
the way, so that they may find a "habita-
tion" for their particular bills. To-day
the crowd became so boisterous, that the
acting Speaker, Col. Biddle, ordered mem-
bers to take their seats, or their amend-
ments would not be received."

We have just learned that the For-
rest divorce bill has passed the House by a
vote of 42 to 40, eighty-two in all. Of the
balance of the 100, five were absent, and
thirteen dodged, not having the nerve to
face the music. Thus, money in the hands
of an unprincipled husband, has triumphed,
in this ruthless crusade against an absent
and defenceless wife, whose reputation and
marital rights have been thus far destroyed,
on the ostensible ground of *suspicion merely*—
suspicion created by the experts of
fiducials of a band of hirelings, backed up at
Harrisburg by the influence of the base
panderers to crime who annually infect the
halls of legislation. The evil will cure it-
self, however, although many victims will
doubtless suffer in the meantime. The
double dyed infamy of this case, will help
to open the eyes of the sober and upright
people of the Commonwealth, to the iniqui-
tous proceedings of their representatives,
and the ultimate result will be the imposi-
tion of stringent constitutional restrictions
upon the power of the legislature to med-
dle unduly with the private affairs and do-
mestic ties of the community.

U. S. CONGRESS.

The California question begins to assume
definite shape, and to command the definite
attention of Congress on its own merits.
The project of making it a stalking horse
for all the unpopular questions which the
South desired to settle, and to make the
admission of the State the condition of
obtaining everything else they wanted,
begins to fail. It is a question of itself,
worthy of consideration and action on its
own merits, and the proceedings of the
Senate on the 11th and 12th inst. indicate
a disposition to act upon it in this light.

The Census Bill is under discussion, as
also a cheap postage bill.

There is a strong probability of a change
in President Taylor's Cabinet.

The Clerk of the House, Mr. Campbell,
was lying at the point of death.